

## FOR PEACE RATHER THAN FOR STRIFE

President Should Know  
Sentiment of Country.

IS COMPARED TO  
GERMAN EMPEROR

Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York,  
Bitterly Criticizes Programme  
for Naval Expenditure.

TIME FOR HALT IN  
INFLAMMATORY TALK

Mr. Foss Replies and Makes Urgent  
Appeal for Upbuilding  
of the Navy, Emphasizing  
the Necessity of Building  
Ships in Time  
of Peace.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The  
House to-day began consideration of the  
naval appropriation bill, ten hours being  
allowed for general debate.

During the general discussion Mr. Fitzgerald (Democrat, New York) declared that our naval programme was to procure a naval force greater than that of Germany. He further said: "In all sections of the country the conviction, rightly or wrongly, is firm that the present occupant of the White House is apt to involve us in war with some other nation," adding that the same belief has been had with respect to the head of another great nation, "which may account," he went on, "for the fact that at a dinner on Lincoln's birthday at Grand Rapids, Mich., the highest compliment that Baron Von Stenberg thought he could pay to President Roosevelt was to declare that he very greatly resembled the Emperor of Germany."

Mr. Fitzgerald said further that "if the prevailing belief is justified, and if the President is to be given four years of military power in his own right, now that the great representative of the conservative force of the Republican party, the late senator from Ohio, Mr. Hanna, is gone to his reward, it may be wise for us to outdo even Great Britain in our naval programme. It would be (the President) not be to feel that the sentiment of the country is for peace, and not for strife?"

Man-on-Horseback.

"Since the Spanish-American War, it is true, the people seem to have been carried away with the glamour of military achievements. The spirit of the man-on-horseback, for so many years so worn an affliction to the people of France, apparently stalks unrestrained throughout the land. A shrewdly conducted movement was initiated about two years ago to cultivate a public sentiment in favor of a mighty navy. Many prominent men, whose business interests were closely identified with the shipbuilding industry then banded together for the avowed purpose of popularizing vast expenditures for the naval service. So stupendous have the expenditures for the naval and military establishments become that important and needed public improvements have been indefinitely deferred.

Referring to the statement of Admiral Dewey that the sea force should consist of four-night battleships, Mr. Fitzgerald said that confirmed his assertion that the naval programme is based upon the theory that our navy should be larger than that of Germany.

It is time to call a halt upon much talk of an inflammatory character that is heard throughout this land, declared Mr. Fitzgerald, adding: "Public officials are the chief offenders by loose, indefinite and bombastic statements. The Naval Committee, in its report, is not entirely free from the disease. 'Are we to have a great navy merely to furnish holidays that high officials may play at war?'"

Mr. Fitzgerald quoted the following from the report of the Naval Committee: "The rapidly developing complications of the whole Eastern situation demand that our navy shall be as effective as possible."

"Why? What have we to fear except the impetuosity of our present chief executive?" he asked.

Urgent Appeal.

Mr. Foss made an urgent appeal for the upbuilding of the navy, emphasizing the necessity of ship construction in times of peace with the query: "Why should Russia give to us a fleet of ships that would be sunk before they could be used? It is not a question of when it became necessary for this government to strike it should be prepared to strike a blow like that struck by Dewey at Manila."

Mr. Foss was strongly seconded by Mr. Meyer (Louisiana), the ranking Democratic member of the committee, who combated the statement that the navy was top-heavy, as charged, and declared it indispensable that we should

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have a stronger navy. Referring to the Panama canal, he said he was for the canal and also for a navy to safeguard it.

Mr. Gaines (Tennessee) made an appeal for the tobacco grower, contending for the removal of the tax imposed on the farmer, which he asserted is a burden to the grower. Speaking of the objectionable law, Mr. Gaines said it evidently had been written by some skillful lawyer for the trust and passed without Congress knowing what it was. The law, he said, now stands, he said, has paralyzed the liberty of the grower.

Mr. Stanley (Kentucky) said in connection with Mr. Gaines' remarks that an extract obtained from tobacco stems is shipped to Germany, where a leaf grown there is immersed in it and then used as tobacco.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Decrease of Nearly 100,000 Bales

Is Shown for February.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—Secretary Hester's weekly cotton exchange statement, issued to-day, shows for the thirteen days of February a decrease under last year of 95,000 and an increase over the same period year before last of 25,000.

The 172 days of the season that have elapsed, the aggregate is behind the same days of last year 94,000 and behind the same days year before last 18,000. The movement since September 1st shows receipts at all United States ports to be 5,336,671 against 6,341,140 last year, and 5,336,671 against 6,341,140 last year, and 5,336,671 against 6,341,140 last year.

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## PUT THEM IN JAIL

Sweeping Amendment as to the  
Carrying of Concealed  
Weapons.

MAY HAVE 'NEW CAPITOL

The Anderson Bill Meets With  
Favor—Interesting Legis-  
lative Gossip.

Through the engrossment yesterday of the bill offered by Mr. Hoge (Republican), of Scott, to increase the penalty for carrying concealed weapons, as to inflict jail punishment by confinement of from ten to sixty days in addition to the fine now provided, the House put itself on record as being decidedly against the habit in this State. The bill went to its engrossment, but quite a spirited debate was provoked by a motion of Mr. Blackburn Smith to reconsider, which was finally lost by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. Smith contended that a farmer might be sent to jail for having a pistol on his person while on his premises in search of thieves and desperadoes, but the House refused to reconsider, nevertheless.

Mr. Duke, of Albemarle, made a strong speech for the bill, and declared that he was satisfied that the measure was due to the member from Scott for offering the measure.

"I want to retain the jail punishment feature," declared the member from Albemarle, "because I want to make it a disgrace for a man to be found with a concealed weapon on his person." Mr. Duke had discoursed at some length upon the evil of pistol "toting," he was followed by Mr. Hoge, the patron of the bill, who declared that out in his country murder and bloodshed had been frequent because of the laxity of the law on the subject.

After several other speeches on both sides the House refused to reconsider and the bill will likely pass to-day.

TO PUNISH CRIME.

Measure Placing Accessory After

Fact on Footing With Principal.

One of the most important bills relating to the punishment of crime which has been considered at the present session will come up in the House on its engrossment to-day, it being that offered by Mr. Hoge, of Scott, and Bowman to provide for placing accessories after the fact on the same footing with the principal in criminal assault cases.

The movement for the bill was suggested by the recent Roanoke Times, and was started by the Roanoke Times. A petition was circulated by the management of that paper asking the passage of the bill and it was signed by 1,000 substantial citizens of the Magic City. The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That an act entitled "an act to amend and re-enact section thirty-eight hundred and eighty-four of the Code of Virginia, so as to provide for the punishment of accessories after the fact," be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

"Section. Whoever in second degree and accessories punished by the law, and every accessory before the fact, and in a case of rape or attempted rape, also every accessory after the fact, shall be punished as if he were the principal in the first degree, and every accessory after the fact, except in the case of rape or attempted rape, shall be confined in jail not more than one year and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars."

CAPITOL BILL UP.

Will Probably Pass Both Houses  
in Short Time.

Several important bills are set for consideration in both houses of the General Assembly next week. One of these is the Anderson Capitol Bill.

Except on a special order, its passage on Tuesday at 12:30 P. M., and promises to provoke a lively debate. Senator Thomas, of Campbell, one of the opponents of the appropriation proposed in the bill, is still sick at his home, near Lynchburg, but it is hoped that he will be well enough to present Tuesday.

Despite the opposition of Senator Thomas and Chairman Wickham, of the Finance Committee, the prospects of the bill appropriating \$250,000 are excellent. Mr. Thomas' colleague, Mr. Jennings, of Lynchburg, is warmly in favor of the bill, and so is Chairman Boaz, of the Finance Committee. In fact, many of the most influential men in both houses are outspoken in favor of the bill. The majority of the Senate Finance Committee are favorable to the appropriation.

It is urged in favor of the passage of the bill that for the next five years the Capitol can be easily vacated to give place to the work of reconstruction and enlargement. The General Assembly will not reconvene until January, 1906, after the adjournment about the middle of March. It is possible that the session may be extended for thirty days longer, if the Constitution provides may be done by a vote of three-fifths of the members of both houses. In any event, however, there will be ample time to complete the interior remodeling and renovation of the old building. It will have to be newly and attractively decorated, and a great many steps added, ascending to the south portico.

The construction of the two wings can be done without inconvenience to occupants of the building, and can be completed, so as to leave the entire Capitol, including the wings, ready for use by the next General Assembly. The roof of the Capitol and the interior construction make it especially liable to loss by fire. The bill will apparently pass the Senate without a formidable vote against it. Most of the opponents of the measure are counted among the new members.

To Change Method.

A bill was offered simultaneously in the two houses of the General Assembly proposing to change the method of collecting taxes or the remuneration of the treasurers therefor. The bill is founded on the theory that the last one-third of the taxes assessed are the most difficult to collect, or that it is comparatively easy to collect two-thirds of the taxes and very hard to collect what remains thereafter. The bill proposes to make the commission of treasurers three per cent, up to a certain stipulated amount, collected, and the commission on the balance to be collected to be one per cent. The bill is to make it worth the treasurer's exertions to collect fully the taxes assessed, and even though he is paid a liberal commission on the last installment the State would be more than justified in this by the large increase in revenue it would derive.

Senator Barksdale, of Halifax, is the originator of the proposition, and offered the bill in the Senate while Mr. Mitchell offered it in the House.

Repel Bill Offered.

Senator Henry T. Wickham, chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, yesterday introduced a bill to repeal the joint resolution passed in 1888 assigning to the Mount Vernon Association a claim of the State of Virginia for about \$120,000 against the Federal Government. The money claimed by the State was advanced by the State, it is alleged, for the purpose of erecting the National Capitol. The claim was assigned to the Mount Vernon Association as stated, but appears never to have been pressed. The proposition to repeal the bill is understood that the State, through her representatives in Congress, will make efforts to secure payment of the old debt.

Legislative Notes.

Senator George T. Rison, of Pittsylvania, stated yesterday that he would introduce a bill to provide for public executions. It proposes to admit to a view of an execution all persons who are sober. Just who is to be the judge of the sobriety of applicants is not made clear. The bill is based upon the theory that public hangings will make the administration of the extreme penalty of the law more awful and impressive, and that thereby a deterrent effect will be had upon those disposed to commit capital crimes. There is said to be little likelihood of the bill passing.

State Senator W. P. Barksdale is the pleased possessor of a handsome gold watch presented to him by Mr. R. J. Tuck, former member of the House from Halifax and a warm personal friend of the Senator.

Senator Henry T. Wickham was present but a short time at the Senate session yesterday, leaving early, owing to a severe cold, from which he is suffering.

NEGRO CONFESSES

HE SLEW AUSTIN

(Continued From First Page.)

own story, as told to two persons, is: "I met Mr. Austin near the corner of Fifth and Broad Streets, and asked him to lend me fifty cents. He didn't have it, but gave me a \$10 bill to get changed. I started to get the change, when the sheriff started, and I ran away."

Detectives Gibson and Wren heard of this statement. They also learned that Maxfield had been in a crap game that night with two negroes from Charlotte, N. C., and that he had lost. They and two negroes who did the shooting, or was one of them.

Stolen Articles Found.

At the point where the shooting was done a pistol, a hat and coat were found. The pistol was stolen from a store in Charlotte, and the hat and coat were identified as the property of a man at that place, from whom they had been stolen.

A chisel, found at the scene of the murder, was found to fit the marks made in the robbery at Charlotte and other points in North and South Carolina as well as two places in Richmond that had been robbed.

Nothing definite could be placed at the feet of Maxfield, while the police were, and now are, satisfied he either had the hand in the murder or knew who the men were. He was at the Second Station, just a few blocks away, when in

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A package of  
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do good as well as taste good—muscle build-  
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lunch as the working man's; equally good as the basis of  
a luncheon or a substantial meal. You can't  
really understand their goodness until you try them.

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the dim light of dawn the body of the policeman was gently carried from the cab into the station-house.

The minds of Detectives Gibson, Wren and Whitshire were made up. They felt satisfied that Maxfield needed watching. In a few months he was arrested for theft, and on several charges he was given twelve years in the penitentiary. Several times he has been given the chance to tell what he knows, and as often has he remained mute. Almost six years have elapsed. Maxfield stolidly stands by his bench in the shoe shop at the penitentiary and holds his secret.

"The time may come when he will open up," said one of the detectives last night. "As for this story about Ferris, we are satisfied it is the same one we investigated five years ago. Of course, we will look into it, as we have done in everything that may lead to the capture of the murderer of Bob Austin."

Story of the Murder.

Policeman Austin was shot early on the morning of Easter Monday, 1898. He was patrolling his beat on the north side of Broad Street from First to Ninth, and just reached Fifth and Broad. Dawn was slowly creeping up the eastern skies, but it was still too dark to clearly distinguish objects at any distance. Milkmen, bakers and market men were getting out to business, but there were few persons on the street in the vicinity of Fifth and Broad.

Witnesses who testified in the case said that two colored men had been noticed watching Austin. They walked along the street, on the north side of Broad, just behind the officer. Once or twice he stopped and looked back at them. As he reached the corner they came up once in the endeavor to land the other man shot four times, each one taking effect. Then they ran away out Fifth Street, after a short, desperate struggle. One of the men lost his hat and coat in the mix-up, the pistol was dropped, and a chisel was found near the spot.

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